Northwest, he thought the latter's nomination of doubtful wisdom. Still, he should cost his vote for Mr. Depew.

The announcement of the result was greeted with loud applause. Mr. Depew, who had been seated with slightly bowed head while the vote was being taken, now arose and said that he could only say that the vote was one that he would appreciate more than any other honor that had been bestowed upon him during his life. Cheers followed, and Jacob Lefever said:

"I move that we all take off our coats and work night and day for Channeey M. Depew."

"Yes." said A. R. Whitney, "let us piedge ourselves to work for Mr. Depew until the last gun is fired."

Cheers followed, and the meeting of the delega-

gun is fired."

Cheers followed, and the meeting of the delegation was adjourned. The delegates carried the news into the corridors and soon badges adorned with Mr. Depew's portrait could be seen pinned to many coats. Thomas C. Platt said as he left the New York beadquarters.

to many coats. Thomas C. Platt said as he lete the New-York headquarters: "Mr. Depew's candidacy does not change the situation any. It only makes it more uncertain." NEW-ENGLAND DELEGATES UNDECIDED. MASSACHUSETTS DIVIDED-VERMONT RETICENT-

NEW-HAMPSHIRE WOULD ACCEPT HARRISON AND HAWLEY. Chicago, June 18 (Special).-The Massachusetts

delegation seems to be entirely at sea. "No one knows how the delegation will vote," said S. W. McCauil. "I don't know how I shall vote, and I don't see any chance of the delegation voting as a unit. I think it would be foolish to

try to get it into line for any one candidate at the staft, and I don't think it will be attempted. We don't think much of Sherman, and I believe there is only one Gresham delegate. But it is impossible to say what will be done. There is only one contingency that would be apt to bring us a linto line, judging from present appearances." What is that?" "Blaine. I was a Mugwump last election, but

I have prayed God to forgive me for that. If we should reach a point where Blaine should be called for, we would fall in, but we won't be stampeded for him. We believe in his letters, and don't think his name should be presented to the Convention. If we can't decide on any one else, it will be time enough to talk about him." "I think the delegation will vote as a unit

when the time comes," said J. J. Estey, a delegateat large from Vermont, " but who will receive its vote, I cannot tell. No one knows at present. We want to see what the other delegations have to say. The doubtful States will have great weight with us. We shall have a meeting tomorrow and shall know more about it then."

There is a Harrison sentiment in the New-Hampshire delegation. Two are reported as Sherman men, ex Governor Person C. Cheney and Edward H. Gilman. Hiram A. Tuttle is somewhat inclined to Gresham. Alger has scarcely any following. The combination most favored by New-Rampshire, so far, is Harrison and Hawley. Said Alfred Batchelder:

Mr. Barrison is favorably thought of by our delegates, who consider him a strong man. I know that he is objected to on the Pacific Coast on account of his stand on the Chinese question, but these States can be swung into line without the least difficulty. If there is any fear that the the least difficulty. If there is any fear that the people would decide against him, Mr. Blaine would be sent out there, and the Coasters are so enthusiastically inclined toward him that he could swing them into the column without any trouble and do what he pleased with them. Alger has made no impression, as far as I can see."

"Would you give New-York second place?"

"No, New-York would be no good with a tailender. The State would be surely lost. We must have the first man from New-York or none. I would suggest Phelps. or, better still, Hawley."

"But sappose Phelps has first place, then want?"

"Put in Harrison or Gresham, and that would

Put in Harrison or Gresham, and that would

Well informed persons say that the Vermont be for Harrison.

A MEETING THAT WAS NOT DECISIVE. The New-England States had a conference at the Leiand House this afternoon for the purpose of securing, if possible, united action on the part of the delegates from that section, if at any time in the course of the Convention it should appear possible to do so. With the exception of Connecticut, every New-England State was represented by a committee of three delegates. The Connect-

icut men were holding a meeting of their own at the time, but arrangements were made for their representation at some future meeting of the New-

For the purpose of handling matters more expeditionsly, the committee of three from each State was reduced, so that each State will hereafter be represented only by one delicrate. There was no was reduced, so that each State will hereafter be represented only by one delegate. There was no formal exchange of views regarding Presidential preferences. It was shown, however, that the delegations were much divided. Senator Hoar, of preferences. It was shown, however, that the delegations were much divided. Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, favored the nomination of Mr. Sherman. Ex-Governor Chency, of New-Hanzshire, attempted to prove the wisdom of selecting Georgia Harrison as the candidate, but his own deligation did not support him cordially in this view, and the other delegates therefore did not seem inclined to pay much attention to the matter. The Maine delegates are likely to vote as individual preferences seem to dietate. No one candidate, it may be assumed, will get a majority of the delegation. The vote of Massachusetts is estimated in saother dispatch. Connecticut, on the first ballots, will vote for Hawley. After that a majority of its delegation will support Depew. New-Hampshire inclines toward Gresham and Harrison. Sherman and Depew. Rhode Island divides its votes, some say, between Harrison, Gresham, Hawley and Sherman.

CONNECTICUT MEN NOT UNITED ON DEPEW.

CONNECTICUT MEN NOT UNITED ON DEPEW. The Connecticut delegation held a meeting today for the purpose of organization, and elected Samuel Fessenden to serve another term as National Committeeman and also as chairman of the delegation, and N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions. An attempt was made to get the delegation to unite in supporting the nomination of Mr. Depew. To this, however, some opposition was made, which excited, as soon as the fact became known, much comment in the lobbies, because the business relations existing between New-York and Connecticut, and especially between the New-York Central and the Connecticut railroad system, were generally supposed to be strong enough to warrant the belief that the delegation from the Nutmeg State would follow the lead of New-York. Rather than give rise, however, to the suspicion that a serious split existed in the delegation, its members de-cided to present Senater Hawley's name to the cided to present Senator Hawley's name to the Cenvention and support it until the atmosphere should have cleared sufficiently to permit them to see the drift of things. That a majority favor Depew seems certain. Next to Depew, Sherman occupies a favorite spot in the hearts of the Connecticut men. Gresham, too, can count on one or two votes on the third or fourth ballot, if his boom does not collapse before that time. In speaking of the platform Mr. Sperry said: "It will have no uncertain sound, depend tipon that. It will have the true protection ring in it. As to the fissue, who can doubt it? We ought to be thankful to Mr. Cleveland for having riven it ought to be thankful to Mr. Cleveland for having given it

A PLANK FOR THE ANTI-SALOON MEN. Chicago, June 18 (Special).-The Anti-Saloon Republicans will bring a strong pressure to bear on the Convention for the insertion of an anti-saloon plank in the piatform, and are confident that they will be successful. General A. B. Nettleton, of Minneapolis, is here in the interests of the Anti-Saloon Republicans.

"Delegates are here from more than a dozen States. representing the Anti-Saloon Republican movemen within the Republican party. We are life-long and steadast Republicans, and we claim to voice the real sentiment on this question of 90 per cent of the Re-publican voters in the country. We fully expect that the National Convention will include in its platform an unequivocal expression, recognizing the injury and point resulting to the social and political life of our foremost for Elaine. But he is in an anomalous the National Convention will include in its platform

people from the saloon influence, and placing the Reblican party in line with the best sentiment of the ople in this matter. A failure on refusal to do s would be equivalent to conceding Republican eat at the opening of the campaign.

NEW-JERSEY FOR W. W. PHELPS.

HIS NAME TO BE PRESENTED BY JOHN W. GRIGGS, DELEGATE-AT-LARGE-OTHER PREFERENCES. Chicago, June 18 (Special).-Garret A. Hobart will again represent New-Jersey on the National Committee. Ex-Senator Sewell will act as chairman of the delegation on the floor of the Convention. John W. Griggs will go on the Committee on Resolutions, and also put William Walter Phelps in nomination. John Ramsay has been selected as a member of the Committee on Credentials.

He is anti-Mahone. He said to-day: "We have had enough of bosses in the Republican party. That business has got to come to an end; the sooner the better."

Mr. Griggs is strongly opposed to the nomination of Mr. Depew. He does not think that New-Jersey will give him a single vote after Mr. Phelps shall have been withdrawn, if that should become necessary and Mr. Depew is still on deck. "No railroad man," said he to-day, " can be se-"No railroad man," said he to-day, "can be selected in New-Jersey. Gresham, in my opinion, is very strong in our State. His nomination would add positive strength to the ticket. Sherman I consider not so strong, though he has, I dare say, friends among the delegation. There has been only an informal exchange of opinion among the members of our delegation. Nothing has been done to indicate how it stands on the question of second choice; its first-choice is W. W. Phelps."

PENNSYLVANIA LARGELY FOR SHERMAN. OCCUPYING A QUIET HOTEL-AFTER A COMPLI-MENT TO FITLER NEARLY ALL FOR SHERMAN.

Chicago, June 18 (Special.)-The delegation of the State of Pennsylvania, with a circumspection that has frequently characterized their political conduct, put their headquarters in an out of the way hotel, the Tremont House. There they can mature political projects undisturbed by the watching eyes of neighboring States. To-day the delegation had a meeting to discover where it stood among the various eminent Republicans named for the Presidency. An informal ballot was taken and it was learned that thirty-five delegates out of the sixty favor the nomination of Senator Sherman, and that the eleven delegates of Philadelphia wish to vote, for one ballot at least, for Mayor Fitler, of that city. There were also two votes for Harrison, two votes for Gresham, one vote for Lincoln, and three votes for Alger. It was understood that the vote was an informal one. Senator Quay said that if Mayor Fitler's name was presented to the Convention, he should vote for him, although he preferred Sherman. W. J. Whitehouse, of Pottsville, opposed any concentration of the delegation upon Mayor Fitler, arguing that he was not a man of sufficient State reputation to give such a prominent position to him. It is possible that Mayor Fitler may receive twenty votes on the first ballot. State Senator Walters stated that the Philadelphia delegation only desired to give a complimentary vote to Mayor Fitler, and then promised to vote with the majority of the delegation, which, being for Sherman, would insure their vote for Sherman. In his behalf the entire delegation of sixty members would vote for Senator Sherman.

JOHN M. THURSTON TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN. CHAIRMAN JONES CASTS THE DECIDING VOTE-

CONTESTING DELEGATES. Chicago, June 18 (Special).-The chief business before the meeting of the National Committee today was to select a temporary chairman for the Convention. The call of States for the presentation of candidates was at once begun. California had the advantage of being the first to name its favorite. M. M. Estee, of California, was urged by Mr. Davis, of that State. Mr. Estee was presented in a strong speech as the candidate of the united Far West. anti-monopoly man of the first water, and attention was called to the action of the Democrats in choosing a temporary chairman from the West. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was presented in a brief, pointed speech by Church Howe, of that State. Stress was laid on his ability as a parliamentarian, and upon his brilliant speech seconding General Logan in the National Convention four years ago. Mr. Leland, of Kansas, vigorously seconded the nomination of Mr. Estee for his anti-monopoly record. Oregon also seconded him.

The vote was then proceeded with, resulting in a tie. Chairman B. F. Jones cast the deciding vote in favor of Thurston. It is said that this was Well-informed persons say that the vermont delegation, which is preserving great reticence, is delegation, which is preserving great reticence, is really for Depew. The Rhode Island delegation is said that this was done because of the course of the California delegation in urging Mr. Blaine in opposition to the wishes of his friends. Mr. Jones, so some of the

wishes of his friends. Mr. Jones, so some of the Californians say, felt that he could not afford to seem to be opposing this course by voting for Mr. Estee. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Hamili, of Colorado, who had acted with the Pacific Coast men.

J. Hale Sypher, proxy from the District of Columbia, moved that in the contest from the HIId Congressional District of Maryland both sides be admitted as contestants, and the matter be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Conger, of Ohio, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Mr. Conger's motion was adopted, and the result will be to admit the regular delegates recommended by Mr. Garey, the member of the National Committee from Maryland.

The Virginia contest, involving the scating of the sixteen Mahone district delegates, was reopened by Blair, of Virginia, moving for reconsideration. Elkius and Lawson, of New-York, joined in opposing any reconsideration whatever, and reconsideration was defeated by a vote of 26 to 11. It is believed that Senator Hoar is quite likely to be permanent chairman of the Convention.

M. M. ESTEE FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)
Chicago, June 18.—M. M. Estee, of California, it is thought, will be permanent chairman of the Republican National Convention. The Republican leaders were from the start, it seems, determined to be no whit behind the Democrats in St. Louis in affording tokens of appreciation of the power and good will of the Pacific coast. Stephen B. Elkins said to-night: "Immediately on my arrival here, I saw the inevitable clash coming between the friends of Estee and Thurston. I ried to bring about a compromise, but could not. Today in the meeting of the National Committee the clash came, and it was evident to all present that hard feeling was the result. Now, the majority of the committee men were anxions to stop any such trouble and there was not a man on the committee who would not have been giad of the chance, if unavoidable circumstances had not prevented, to do the handsome thing by the Callfornians; to surpass, in fact, whatever the Democrats So a number of us have been around pledges of nearly all that are members of the Com-mittee on Permanent Organization to vote to put in Estec, of California, for permanent chairman of the convention. The Pacific coast deserves to get recog-nition, and everybody is glad that the thing has been done so well." to the various State caucuses and have secured the

THE PACIFIC SLOPE'S ONLY CANDIDATE. INTENSELY EAGER FOR THE NOMINATION OF MR. BLAINE-VIEWS OF WESTERN MEN.

Chicago, June 18 (Special).-If the California delegates continue in their present frame of mind, Mr. Blaine's name will be presented to the Convention in spite of the wishes of his closest friends. A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon Colonel Haymond to induce him to forego his desire to place Blaine in nomination. So far, however, the attempt has been fruitless. " Just as sure as I am alive," said he emphatically, "just so sure will I nominate Mr. Blaine at the first opportunity. They tell me that I am hurting his chances by so doing, but I can't help that, We want Binine, but we will not resort to any tactics, to cause a stampede in the Convention. such a method of procedure would insure the nomination of our man, I would never consent to be a party to it. If we cannot nominate our man by means that are entirely fair and honorable. I do not want to see him nominated."

At a meeting of the delegates from the various Western States to consider their course Senator Jones, of Nevada, proposed that they should unite on some man other than Blaine for the first few ballots, meaning, the delegates thought, to be for Senator Stanford, of California. He could induce no one to coincide with his views, however. Colonel Haymond this morning read the following telegram from an Iowa politician:

"Central Iowa is enthusiastic for Blaine. He can carry the State by 40,000 majority. Sher-

man could not earry it at all." Judge C. S. Varian, of the Utah delegation, arrived this morning. "I haven't had a chance to

position. He has twice declined the nomination, and yet his friends keep him in the race. From what I can hear, he will not be formally nominated. There will probably be a stampede to him after a few non-decisive ballots, and he will be nominated with a hurrah. Pending his choice, I am in favor of any Western man. Whom I should prefer I can't say until I have looked over the ground somewhat.

ground somewhat.

"With one exception, and that is Blaine, the Presidential nominee should be a Westorn man. I don't think any man from the Atlantic scaboard appreciates the needs of the country fully enough. Eastern men are not cosmopolitan enough. We want a man who is sound on the tariff question, a staneh high protectionist. Utah has only two yotes, but she will cast them for Blaine if he can be hed. Failing that, we want a Western man. be had. Failing that, we want a Western man. You perhaps can tell me better who that man will be than I can tell you. Gresham would be a good man, but I haven't heard yet whether he has any views on the tariff question."

OPPOSITION TO DEPEW IN THE WEST.

EFFECT OF THE ACTION OF NEW-YORK ON OTHER ASPIRANTS-THE DISLIKE OF RAILROADS. Chicago, June 18 (Special.)-The effect of the decision reached by the New-York delegation upon the different booms was variously estimated according to the predifections or prejudices of those venturing an opinion. The Harrison men seemed to think that it had seriously affected Mr. Sherman's chances. The Sherman men were of the opinion that it had made heavy inroads upon the Harrison vote. Each faction had some grounds upon which to base their theory. A somewhat different opinion was expressed by Congressman Butterworth. He thought that it wouldn't affect the vote for Mr. Sherman at all. The votes which Mr. Depew could secure outside of New-York were not votes which had been looked for by Mr. Sherman's friends. He was not prepared to say that they would come from the Harrison forces.

"We are perfectly satisfied with the situation as it is," he said. "We have no fault to find, no complaint to make. Our candidate is as strong and stronger, perhaps, than he was yesterday. We feel the utmost confidence in ultimate suc-

cess." Colonel Dudley, of Indiana, was a trifle more candid. He seemed to admit that several votes which the friends of Mr. Harrison had counted on would now go to Mr. Sherman, not because they favor particularly the nomination of Mr. Sherman, but because they undoubtedly would desire to prevent the Depew boom from gaining headway too rapidly.

THAT DEPEW COULD NOT CARRY CERTAIN STATES.

The determination with which Mr. Depew's nomination is antagonized finds expression on the part of many Western men in positive assertions that he could not carry certain States hitherto considered absolutely safe. " It would be a great mistake to nominate Mr.

Depew," said Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, to-"We might carry the State, but it would be with great difficulty. It would all be up-hill work. It would be a risk which the party ought not to take while there are other men to choose "I don't think we could carry Colorado," remarked Senator Teller, "with Depew as the head of the ticket. We would do our best, of course, but defeat would probably be the result. Mr. Depew's record, and his manifold connections as a Depew's record, and his manifold connections as a railroad man at Albany are against him. It would be too difficult a task to explain them to our constituencies in the West in their present temper against railroads. No. Let us take another candidate, against whom such objections cannot be urged."

I indexe fully what Ma Taller connections as a railroad with the such as a railroad who will be used.

cannot be urged."

"I indorse fully what Mr. Teller says on that score," remarked Senator Wilson, of Iowa, "With Depew to head the ticket, Iowa would drop out of the list of certain Republican States. His nomination would rouse intense prejudices in my State. It would be a most unfortunate selection to make. What is the sense of making such a choice when there is plenty of other material at hand?"

choice when there is plenty of other material at hand?"

"But," was suggested by a bystander, "while it is conceded, even by the stanchest of Mr. Depew's supporters, that his nomination would reduce Republican majorities in the West, such reduction would not be sufficient to lose the States. In fact, Mr. Depew's friends urge that it is in a large measure a question of money only; that Western States have been in the habit of looking to the East for funds with which to carry on political campaigns nearly every year, and that Mr. Dep.w's friends will pledge themselves to raise all the money needed this time to overcome any prejudice that might exist against Mr. Depew on account of his railroad and corporation connections,"

"Now, this is news to us," both Messrs. Teller and Wilson exclaimed. "As far as our States are concerned, not a single dollar of Eestern money has found its way there. Indeed, we have never solicited it. On the contrary, for years we have had to bear the brunt of the protection fight which it took a good deal of moral courage to carry on under the circumstances that existed and still continue to some extent to exist in Western States. Not a single dollar of Eastern money ever went into either Colorado or lowa.

in Western States. Not a single dollar of Eastern money ever went into either Colorado or Iowa. You cannot put that too strongly. You enshot state it too plainly to the friends of Mr. Depow, who are attempting to make this an argument why he should be chosen by the Convention.

No. not a single dollar raised from manufacturers in the East for the cause of protection ever found its way into Colorado and Iowa. It was all of it expended where it was raised. Don't make any mistake about that."

A LURID PICTURE OF HATRED TO RAILROADS. You Eastern people," remarked a member of the Nebraska delegation, whose name is withheld at his request, " have no iden of the temper which obtains with us on the railroad question. The fact that Mr. Depew is the president of a railroad is sufficient to damn him in the eyes of our people. You may as well consider Nebraska a Democratic State if you nominate him. It would simply be impossible to carry it with him as the nominee of the party. The feeling against railroads our way is so intense that it has been the cause of bloodshed, and murder, even. I could give you facts fo support that statement, incredible as it may seem. Our delegation here, however it may vote, seem. Our delegation here, however it may vote, hardly represents the wishes of the people of the State; but, chosen even as it is, under strong pressure brought to bear upon district conventions by the Union Pacific Rairoad Company, it would not dare to support Channeey M. Depew. Let me give you an illustration. Everybody knows that Nebraska is a farmer State. Yet not a single farmer is on the Nebraska delegation. Everybody knows further, that Nebraska is a soldier State. Yet not a single soldier is on the delegation. As a fact, six of its ten members are railroad men. This will give you some idea of the power of the railroads in our State to control nominations in a popular election. However, in a Presidential year they m our State to control nominations in a popular election. However, in a Presidential year they would be powerless. Depew would be hopelessly beaten, if nominated." Congressman Perkins, of Kansas, spid: "The nomination of Mr. Depew might not lose us the State, out it would be a detensive campaign throughout. It would be a detensive campaign throughout. It would probably lose us one or two Congressional districts. In my opinion Mr. Depew's nomination would be a great mistake."

"I think," said a delegate-at-large from Minnesoto, "that this talk about Depew being unpopular with the farmers is all bosh, and I am willing to bet from \$1,000 to \$10,000 that he could carry Minnesota by \$40,000."

WHAT NORTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS SAY. General Themas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, who has been for a few days at the great headquarters for Southerners in New-York, the New-York Hotel, is one of the few remaining old-time Senators who were n the upper branch of Congress at the beginning of the war. The General is somewhat bent with the weight of years, but still takes part in politics so far as studying the situation and discussing it. The Democrats of his State rather ignored the General after the war, and instead of returning him to the Senate sent another man. Beyond serving his party in State Conventions he has held no office since the war. He and Senator Vance are not friendly, and this may account for the General's being left out in the cold, so far as office is concerned. " Yet in 1861 Clingman was regarded as the coming man of North Carolina. He is now conservative in his political views. Some years ago he had a hobby-the organization of a third party, "to be composed of the best elements of the wo existing or old parties," and the General said such a party was needed for the reason that both of the old parties had exhausted their usefulness and were more or less corrupt. The General is not sanguine that the Democratic party will succeed this fall. He

doesn't care a great deal for Cleveland. Colonel A. H. Jones, of Asheville, N. C., one of the original Republicans of the South, and a member of

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Congress in 1869 and 1870, said in this city yesterday: "If the Republicans could have a fair election, not only North Carolina but a majority of the Southern States would vote the Republican ticket next fall. But there is positively no hope of a free or fair election in any Southern State. Intimidation and fraud reign as completely now as in the Ku-Klux days. In con-sequence many Republicans are lukewarm and dis-couraged, and in many sections elections are allowed to go by default."

THE GRESHAM MEN WORKING HARD. COLONEL GEORGE R. DAVIS TELLS HOW HIS FRIENDS FEEL-A GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT HE WILL

NOT BE CHOSEN. Chicago, June 18 (Special).-There was an interesting discussion to-day between Colonel George R. Davis, the leader of the Gresham movement here, and a Cali-fornia delegate. Colonel Davis said he thought great care and consideration were needed at this time. "If you want to cater to but one class," he said, "nominate Blaine. But then you will not secure the whole Irish vote, for within four weeks Patrick Collins, of Boston, will be Secretary of the Navy. If you want to secure the great floating vote and the vote of the Germans, I believe we should nominate Gresham."

"Sherman would not do on the Pacific Coast," the Californian, " for not only his Chinese record but his position on the silver question would defeat him. As to Gresham, the only trouble seems to be his protectionism, which is doubted. What can you say about his being supported by ' The Chicago Tribune' ?"

"Beg your pardon," said Colonel Davis. "The talk about 'The Tribune's' support of Gresham is only an excuse for opposing him. Who supported the chief of protectionists, James G. Blaine, more heartily and strongly than ' The Tribune'? And does any on cast any reflections upon Blaine because Mr. Medill supported him and would now be supporting him had not Mr. Blaine himself declared that he was out of the field? 'Bob' Ingersoll and every one who knows Gresham is satisfied that he is sound on the tariff question. During my whole course in Congress I never voted except on the side of the most ultra protection, and I am satisfied that Judge Gresham is sound on that as well as on all other Republican doc-

"What do you think of Depew and Harrison ?"

suggested an Indiana man. We have got to be very careful whom we nominate. If I were President of the United States, with all the machinery, seeking re-election, with a Governor and the Mayor of New-York on my side, I would not allow any man to carry the State of New-York, and I don't believe Cleveland will. I think we ought to make a good fight there, but lay our plans to carry Indiana, Connecticut and New-Jersey. Then rais of \$50,000 to help the publicans to organize themselves in North Carolina or Tennessee, and we could to fail in New-York. Such a fund could be raised right here in Chicago, outside and exclusive of the

campaign fund." "You seem to favor William Walter Phelps for the second place, Colonel?"

"I am not making a ticket, but
I believe some man could be found
who, with Gresham, could carry out this programme. At all events, I believe Gresham our strongest and most available man at this time." URGING HIS CLAIMS BEFORE THE MASSACHU-

SETTS MEN.

The Gresham men keep on working hard, though there is a universal impression that there is no possibility of his nomination. . For example, at the close of the meeting of the Massachusetts delegation this morning, an Indiana deputation appeared before the delegation in the interest of Judge Gresham, headed by Judge Shackleford. He assured the Massachusetts men that the people of Indiana were for Judg Gresham. He was the strongest man with the people there to-day, and he assured them that if the Conven tion united for Judge Gresham, the Republicans would carry the State by a big majority. men were for him, the railway men were for him, and his military record made him many warm friends with the old soldier element. He thought that in the exercise of their judgment the Massachi setts delegates, when they got down to a decision as between the two candidates from Indiana, might rest assured that not 100 but 100,000 Republicans would vote for Judge Gresham, and he would carry the

The attorney for the Ohlo Valley Iron Company next addressed the meeting. He said that eight out of every ten of the manufacturers of Indiana were for Judge Gresham. They loved him, and they loved him because of the moral courage he had displayed

him because of the moral courage he had displayed in grappling with the difficulties that beset him in the discharge of his rubble duties.

Judge Hammond, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, said he indorsed all that had been said by the previous speakers in support of Judge Gresham. He could only speak from personal observation for the narthern portion of Indiana, comprised in the Xth District and he thought four fifths of the people in that district would rather have Judge Gresham than any other candidate, and he was quite confident from the reports he heard from other portions of the State, that Judge Gresham would carry the State, if nominated Indiana was a doubtful State, and in the selection of a candidate, they should look well to securing the vote of Indiana.

making in all 114. It is hoped also that Pennsylvania, will give him 4 on the first ballot, and that in the event of a reasonable show of strength, Maryland, with 16 votes, and Delaware, with 6, will go promptly to his column, while a number of members of Southern delegations are also favorable to Gresham. It is believed, according to the authority referred to, that Gresham on the first ballot will receive about 100 votes, and that on the second he will show a respectable addition.

SHERMAN AND THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

HIS CANDIDACY FAVORED BY A MAJORITY-VIEWS OF WELL-KNOWN SOUTHERNERS. Chicago, June 18 (Special) .- A few only of the authern delegations here have held meetings yet, and still fewer are disposed to give any indications as to their preferences. It is probably true, however, that a majority of the Southern delegates favor the nomination of Mr. Sherman. This they do generally on the ground that Mr. Sherman has always been a true and consistent friend of Southern Republicans. member of Mr. Hayes's Cabinet, he is by one class of Republicans held responsible for the overthrow of Republican State Governments by the Democrats in South. Ex-Senator Prince, of Mississippi, said

to-day: "A majority of our delegation favor Sherman, probably twelve or fifteen. The remaining three votes will be cast for Gresham. Still, we are not committed to Mr. Sherman. We will support any good man who can carry

Ex-Congressman Robert Smalls, of South Carolina,

remarked: We feel as if we ought not to attempt to force a nemi-We feel as if we ought not to attempt to force a nemination upon the Convention, which is distasteful to a majority of the Northern States. If a candidate is prosented in whose behalf reasonable pledges can be given that he will carry New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana that candidate will receive the support of the Southern delegates. As a matter of fact, I suppose it is true that a majority of the Southern men incline toward Sherman. Without having been able to verify the impression by an actual canvass, I should think that a majority of the South Carolina men favor Sherman; the impression by an actual canvass, I should think that a majority of the South Carolina men favor Sherman; still, I must confess that it will be from present indi-cations a narrow one only. A good many of our people are opposed to him. E. A. Webster, for instance, will

And your own preference?

Well, after Sherman, either Allison or Harrison;

The ex-Governor of a Southern State, and once a member of the United States Senate, said to a correpondent of The Tribune confidentially: "I told the boys that they must not sell out. I told them I wouldn't have it. I couldn't stand it. They may not have had an opportunity yet to deal in votes. They carry on a brisk trade, however, in tickets of admission to the Convention hall." "Free dollars am de price, sah," was the latest quotation heard of

PACILITIES FOR SENDING OUT THE NEWS. Chicago, June 18.—As at St. Louis, the Western Union Company has arrangements for handling the Convention matter which are most excellent, and nothing but a prostration of its lines by storm can prevent prompt and efficient service. The Conven-tion Hall is connected with all the principal cities by direct wires, and every convenience will be afforded delegates and members of the press for filing and

Clinging to the Last. The virus of rheumatism often remains in the system

through life, when it does not cut the thread of existence suddenly, as it is always liable to do by attacking the heart. Ere the grip of this tenacious disease tightens, it should be unloosed by that beneficent liberator from dis-should be unloosed by that beneficent liberator from dis-ease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will free the sufferer at the outset from subsequent pain and danger. No purer or more agreeable blood depurent exists, as multitudes of the rheumatic and neuralgic have ascermultitudes of the rheumatic and neuralgic have ascertained by certified experience. It is through the medium of a regular action of the kidneys and bladder that an outlet is afforded for the escape of impurities which beget not only rheumatic, but gouty aliments, and dropated effusions. To these organs the litters gives an impulse, never verging on the bounds of irritation, but sufficiently vigorous to cause them and the bowels to perform their functions with clock-like precision. Use it also for dyspepsia, bilousness, fever and ague and debility.

transmitting their dispatches from the hall. In addition to the large operating force at the hall, a large number of extra operators will be kept on duty at the main office, between which and the hall a mounted messenger service will be maintained if the emergency makes it necessary to use it. The amount of press matter will, from present indications, far surpass that sent from any previous convention. So far the amount of preliminary matter sent greatly exceeds the record. The Western Union Company will, as usual, distribute bulletins to the press and public free of charge.

CLUBS POURING INTO CHICAGO. GAY SCENES IN CHICAGO STREETS-PARADING FOR HARRISON, ALGER AND BLAINF.

Chicago, June 18 (Special) .- All day the excitement in the city has been gradually increasing. As the trains arrived, delegations issued from the passenger stations headed by bands of music playing the stirring National airs, which never fail now to thrill those who hear them. At 11 o'clock the Union Republican Club, of Philadelphia, marched up from the Fort Wayne station to the Grand Pacific Hotel, to the tunes of We'll rally round the flag." and "Columbia, the gem of the ocean." They were a fine-looking body of men, uniformly dressed in blue suits with cutaway coats and wearing tan-colored kid gloves, high gray hats, and each man carrying a cane at his shoulder, from which floated a small silk American flag. As they turned into La Salle-st. the front of the Board of Trade Building was crowded with members, who loudly cheered as the club passed beneath. The only banners carried were those representing the Keystone State, the

city of Philadelphia, and the club itself. Later in the day there was a large delegation of visitors from Indiana, in the interests of Senator Harrison. They made a fine display and portraits of their candidate were numerous. At half past 7, 1,000 Alger men from Michigan, accompanied by four bands of music, also arrived, as did also the Foraker Club, of

In the evening a large procession of Blaine men, in which was numbered the California delegation marched past the Grand Pacific amid great cheering from the throngs on the sidewalk.

GOOD HUMOR IN THE ALLISON HEADQUARTERS. The most elaborate of the headquarters is that occupied by the friends of Allison. The room is what is known as the "ladies' ordinary," a large hall on the parlor floor of the Grand Pacific. Above the entrance from the corridor is the name of the candidate, 'Allison," the letters of which are constructed of the glass globes of the Edison electric light. throughout the day and night and the effect is strik-The interior of the room is tastefully decorated American flags being looped up at intervals around the four walls, and ropes of evergreen and roses, falling gracefully from the angles of the ceiling are drawn together at the chandelier in the centre. There is a platform on one side of the room covered with bunting and in front are two portraits of the Iowa Sena-

who after strolling atmicssly about the corridors seek the Allison headquarters, whore they can sit down comfortably and discuss the situation. Now and then some one ascends the platform and briefly addresses those present in favor of the candidate. The activity of the Allison supporters has continued throughout the evening and much enthusiasm for him has been treated by the persistency that is evinced, accompanied The room is a resting place for weary the evening and much enthusiasm for him has been created by the persistency that is evinced, accompanied by the spirit of humor and general good nature manifested. No one appears willing as yet to venture any claims for him beyond the first ballot. His candidacy, however, is accepted as a serious element in the situation. It is conducted on a resolute but at the same time a politic plan, and its significance is by no means under-estimated.

TALKING OF SOME DARK HORSES. MCKINLEY, OF OHIO; PORTER, OF INDIANA, AND

CULLOM, OF ILLINOIS, NAMED. Chleago, June 18 (Special) .- There is talk, of course, of dark horses. The two most frequently mentioned are Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, and ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana. Both are delegates-at-large from their respective States, and of each it is predicted in the convention of 1880. McKinley's record is well known, it is that of the party for the last ten years. His nomination, it is asserted by his friends, ould be received with enthusiasm by the young men of Ohio. It would relieve the pressure chich the Ohio delegation is laboring, which is kept at its height by four delegates-at-large, to whom the riot act has been read by Sherman organs, sitting on and keeping down, as it were, the safety valves without allowing the slightest tone of dissatisfaction to escape. In the case of ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, it is urged that he would heal the differences which divide the Republican party in the State into a Harrison camp and a Gresham camp. Porter is popular, capable, and would, it is said, like McKinley, gather around him the young men of the State, and impart new vigor into the campaign.

Behind both McKinley and Porter comes up the figure of Senator Cullom. At present the shadow y the Gresham boom completely obscures him, but he is ready at any time to step into the sunlight. ambitious and knows the art of waiting. present he is not doing much, didates who keep a watchful eye upon the senior Senator from Illinois. Among the names quietly discussed is that of Warner Miller, of New-York, Mr. Miller favorable impression, and there is reason to believe that, if by any chance his name should be forced forward, there would be some support awaiting him from Western States.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING FOR MRS. LOGAN. Chicago, June 18.-One of the pleasantest incidents of the day, and one that attracted great attention on all sides, was an ovation to Mrs. John A. Logan. The General's widow paid a visit to the wife of stephen B. Elkins at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and it was there that what proved to be a levee which a queen might have been proud of began. The news that Mrs. Logan was at Mrs. Elkins's rooms spread quickly, and the lady in a few moments found he surrounded by a number of such distinguished leaders as Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt, Frank Hiscock, B. F. Jones, Joseph H. Manley and J. S. Clark-son. The long procession that followed included General Green B. Raum, of Kentucky; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; Attorney-General Michener, of Indiana; United States Senators Aldrich and Hale, G. A. Hobart, of New-Jersey; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut; Walker and Emmons Blaine, Richard Kerens, of St. Louis, and Colonel Crocker, of San Francisco.

The impromptu reception over, Mr. and Mrs. Elkins started to accompany Mrs. Logan to dinner. The moment that the three emerged from Mr. Elkins's apartments and Mrs. Logan was recognized, politicians of every degree and hundreds of old soldiers pressed forward to obtain a word, or look, or handshake from he lady who was so familiar to them all. It required fully an hour for Mrs. Logan, aided by the strong arm of Mr. Elkins, to push a passage through the eager throng into the dining-hall. The remarkable scene was repeated when the party attempted to return to the Elkins apartments. A detour through the upper halls of the hotel was the only means of getting away from the excited, cheering crowds.

GENERAL FREMONT IN CHICAGO Chicago, June 18 (Special) .- One interesting incident is the presence of the first Republican candidate for the Presidency. R. S. Berlin, chairman of the

Nebraska delegation, said:

"We have General John C. Fremont, who was the first Republican candidate for President in 1856, as our guest. He will be placed in nomination at the convention by Charles J. Green, of Omaha, as a matter of compliment. Nebraska is neighborly to Allion. After that we are unsettled. We have held no meeting up to date, and the delegates stand unplanged. We are for the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be, and will pledge the whole State for him. General Fremont held an informal reception in one of the parlors. He is seventy-five years of age, has white hair and a close cropped beard. He said he was hale, hearty and well, and his appearance backs up his statement.

"It is a hard thing to tell just what the result of the convention will be," he remarked as he stopped to shake hands with a number of callers. "I only arrived this morning and haven't been out as yet. I am a curious looker on and a much inter-ested one. I am glad to have the opportunity to attend the convention. I was on my way East, when I fell in with the delegation."

Over the street in front of the Nebraska headquarters is hung a banner bearing the inscription : "Headquarters Nebraska Corn and Republicans. Five Hundred Thousand for the Nominee."

The ropes from which the banner is hung ar covered with ears of corn.

BUSINESS MEN FOR PROTECTION.

Philadelphia, June 18 (Special).-The committee of twenty-one business men of this city left for Chicago, at 7 o'clock this morning, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This afternoon the business men's meeting, which will convey, through its representatives on the scene, an expression of the sentiments of Republicans engaged in commerce, was called to order at the room of the Board of Trade, Mercantile Library Building. A discussion favoring a high protective tariff followed, and the sense of the meeting will be telegraphed to the committee, for use in the Convention.

> The first High-Class Cigarettes. Kinney Bros. Special Favours

CROWDS CHEERING FOR BLAINE. A GOOD-NATURED NOISY RESPONSE TO IOWA MEN.

CALLING OUT BUTTERWORTH AND FORARES FOR SPEECHES-A LITTLE DISTURBANCE IN THE OHIO DELEGATION.

Chicago, June 18 (Special).-There have been several Chicago, June 18 (Special).—Ancre have been erread marked attempts during the day to start the current of opinion in favor of Senator Allison. The first effort occurred shortly before noon, when a number of Iowa delegates, preceded by a musician playing a fife, marched through the corridors on the parior floor of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The crowds parted to allow the men to pass single file. As they neared the Alger headquarters some one abouted, "Three cheers for Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa." The author of the compliment led in the first cheer with but a single voice as an accompaniment. In giving the second cheer he was alone. The third cheer was lost in the derisive shouts of the bystanders. It appeared to be an instance of confidence, and much amusement was created, but the "Hawkeyes" were not to be thus downed. Shortly afterward another detachment, larger than the first, made its appearance, starting from the Allison headquarters themselves. At a given signal the men began singing the old song of "Doo da day," with the introduction of numerous lines applicable to the popular sentiment to their candidate. Each stanza ended with the charge:

We're bound to march all night. We're bound to march all day; We bet our money on Allison, And we'll have no bets to pay.

As the procession made its way through the throngs, it was greeted with hearty cheers for Allison, and a genuine spirit of enthusiasm appeared to have been in-The pluck of the Hawkeyes was commended, and hearty cheers for their favorite given. the main stairway to the rotunda, where the crowd was most dense. Some one started the cry "Three cheen for James G. Blaine," when all at once a great yell of apbroke forth that must have penetrated the man The cheers were continued to the utter of Mr. Drake. estruction of "Doo da day," but it was apparent from destruction of "Doo da cay," but it was apparent from the motion of the lips and the contortion of features of the Hawkeyes that they were still indulging in the refrain. When a lull in the cheering for Biaine was reached the Allison men were passing into the streets, their parting

And we'll have no bets to pay.

A shout of laughter followed, and this was succeeded by a counter round of cheers for Senator Allison, which came in part from those who had just previously ch so heartly for Mr. Blaine.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon a great crowd assembled in the area directly in front of the Ohio headquarters Calls were made for Butterworth, McKinley and Forsker At last Congressman Butterworth made his appearance and was assisted to a window sill. His appearance called forth round upon round of cheers. When he could command a hearing he said in part:

licans of the United States in following whoever carries the banner of Republicanism in the November contest criticise any other candilate, for we can hardly speak of any one of them without speaking of one of our bwa relatives. (Laughter and applause.) But Ohio does present the name of a man who represents not only in that State but everywhere National Republicanism, a man whose very name is synonymous with Republicanism. I want to say here that I have yet to meet a man who does not say that if he was to select a man whose record is illustric whose name stands for ability, integrity and well-tried courage, In the front of the fight, he would name John Sherman, (Prolonged cheers for Sherman, with counter What we desire is that we shall not engage in politics at this time as a more game or a trick, but that we shall leave the convention hall feeling well satisfied that we have in our work reflected the con of opinion in the Republican party upon the issues we have joined with our Democratic brethren, namely, the protection of the industries of the country, the preservation of its integrity, the maintenance of its honor both at home and abroad. I have no more fear about the result in November than I have about the coming of November itself. (Cheers.) Any man who does not know the record of John Sherman, does not know the history of his country. That man needs no introduction to the people of this country whether they be Democrata or Republicans. (Cheers.) Under his banner we will succeed. (Great cheers.) We will succeed under our banner carried by any worthy Republican, but the people banner carried by any worthy reproduction, of this country know John Sherman and they know that he is not lacking in any particular in those qualifications which are needed thoroughly to supervise the conduct of National affairs and to appreciate the wants and the ambition of every section."

Major Butterworth was unable longer to proaccount of the enthusiasm which prevailed. Throughout his short speech there had been frequent cheers for Blaine. As he retired renewed shouts for Foraker were heard and these became a roar of voices calling for the appearance of Ohio's Governor. When finally he was assisted to the place in the window vacated by Major Butterworth, he replace in the window vacated by Major Butterworth, he re-ceived a tremendous ovation. He tried to speak, but his utterances were not distinguishable in the tumuit. Great crowds were attracted from other parts of the hotel. Cheers for Blaine were called for and the enthusiasm be-came so great that further attempts at speech-making were

Experienced Politician" was printed to-day:

"The combination of these two doubtful States (New-Jersey and Indiana) means success to the Republican party. Then why waste words of ballots on New-York? The following ticket would meet all of the requirements: For President, William Walter Phelps; for Vice-President, General Lew Wallace. Here you have the acc dent, General Lew Wallico. Here you have the accom-plished diplomat and experienced statesman of New-Jer-sey whose popularity redeemed that State last year, and the brilliant soldier and author of "Ben-Hur," the mosa famous book of modern times. For such a ticket all Re-

publicans can work." publicans can work."

The placing of another Richmond in the field was the result of the meeting of the Missouri delegation this afternoon. There were only three absentees, and by a vote of 24 to 5 it was decided to place before the Convention as a Headerson, who Presidential candidate ex-Scaator John B. Henderson, who was permanent chairman of the last National Convention. Colonel D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, or Congressman William Warner, of Kansas City, will make the nominating speech. In the Convention the solid vote of the delegation is not

In the Convention the solid vote of the work of the expected for this new candidate, as two votes are for Blains and three are for Sherman.

The men who will make the nominating speeches have been decided upon. At the caucus of the New-York delegation of the caucus of the New-York delegation. tion to-day it was decided that Mr. Depew should be placed in nomination by ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New-York. In nomination by ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York The speech in seconding the nomination will probably be made by General Knapp, although the delegation has not decided definitely whether to have a seconding speech or not. Mr. Sherman will be nominated by D. H. Hastings, Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania. Governor Foraker, of Ohio, will second the nomination. The speech Foraker, of Ohio, will second the nomination. The speech placing Governor Alger, of Michigan, in nomination, will be made by Robert E. Fratter, of Detroit. W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Iowa, will nominate Senator Allison, of that State. Mr. Harrison's nomination will be in the hands of ex-Governor A. G. Porter, of Indiana. The name of Mayor Fitier, of Philadelphia, will be placed in nomination by Charles Emory Smith, of "The Philadelphia Press." There will be no zearding ascach.

Press." There will be no seconding speech. An impol'tic proceeding is reported to have taken place this forenoon in the room of one of the Ohio delegation. James M. Brown, of Toledo, being called upon for a speech, mounted a table and began to talk in an excited manner. He said that no Ohio delegate could live in that State who would not from first to last support Sherman. He continued in a somewhat insinuating vein, when suddenly Governor Foraker, who had quietly been sent for, entered the room, also mounted the table and repelled the innuendoes cast by Mr. Brown upon the members of the delegation. A scene of much excitement followed. He declared in substance that there did not exist any ground for the suspicion that those who had come to Chicage to represent the interest of Schator Sherman would not sustain him to the last. The speech of Governor Foraker was delivered with much excuestness and in a serious manner, and produced an excellent effect upon those who heard it

RATIFYING THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM. The heat was almost too much last evening for the enthusiasm of the members of the Kings County Democratic General Committee who, at their first meeting since the St. Louis Convention, felt in duty bound to ratify the communations and declare their adherence to the platform. A portrait of Cleveland, which did duty in the campaign of 1884, was almost the only duty in the campaign of 1884, was almost the only decoration of Jefferson Hall, in which the meeting was held, but the speakers waved red bandannas. About 200 persons were present and perhaps as many more were in the liquor shop under the hall. City Works Commissioner Adams presided and the resolutions were presented by ex-Alderman Rufus L Scott. Mayor Chapin was put forward as the first speaker, and be eulogized the platform and the candidates. Addresses were also made by Supervisor-at-Large Quintard, Police Justice Kenna, and Thomas E. Pearsall. No hearty enthusiasm was shown by the perspiring listeners. listeners.

## WENT HOME TO DIE

In the spring of 1878 I was taken with sharp pains in the lower part of my bowels in the region of the blad-der. Shortly blood appeared mixed with my urine, and a few weeks later I had an attack of brown gravel. I tried a number of doctors. One said it was gravel, an-other said it was

Inflammation of the Bladder, and another that I had a stone in my left kidney. For three months I was under the care of an emineut specialist at Albany, but constantly growing worse I gave up in despair and went home to die. Relatives heard of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Randout, N. Y., and urged me to try it. Soon the medicine began to help me, the pain and distress lessened. In two months' time I left my bed, and in six or seven months I was robust and strong.

Anny witnesses will substantiate what I say. A remedy which can do this for one so near death as I was should be known everywhere. I hope this statement will cause others afflicted as I was to find relief in the same source.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Rondout, N. Y. Price, 81; 6 for #5.